

## The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The  
Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty  
Cents a Month.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St.  
R. S. VREELAND,  
Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton,  
Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit, The Tribune  
is always glad to print short letters from  
its friends bearing on current topics, but  
its rule is that these must be signed, for  
publication, by the writer's real name;  
and the condition precedent to acceptance  
is that all contributions of whatever  
nature and by whomsoever sent shall be  
subject to editorial revision.

## TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 13, 1900.

The Wilkes-Barre News asserts that  
the people of that city are too mod-  
est. We hope this is not a reference  
to the office-seeking element of Lu-  
zerna's capital.

## Diseased Chivalry.

THE REPORT that a recoil has  
been experienced in public  
sentiment against the jurors  
who at Chattanooga, Tenn.,  
sniffed their acquittal of Julia Mor-  
rison James, the actress, who, in a  
rage, had shot and killed the manager  
of her company, is readily credible.  
Public emotion is usually pendu-  
lous in its movements and this very  
plainly was an aggravated instance of  
markishness run mad.

The caliber of the woman upon whom  
this sentimentalism was temporarily  
lavished is well illustrated in her  
announcement, following her failure to  
revitalize the drama, that she will  
ascend the lecture forum and there con-  
fess into money the newly acquired notori-  
ety. Red-handed from a murder as to  
which we have only the woman's ver-  
sion, there is no substantial sign of  
penitence, no clear symptom of the con-  
science which is acute in normal wo-  
manhood, but instead the supreme de-  
sire to turn all this free advertising to  
professional account.

It is proper that around the honor of  
women there should be thrown every  
possible safeguard; but when juries, at  
mere sight of petitioners, without dis-  
crimination of any kind, lose utterly  
the functions of reason and turn the  
law into a mockery it is time for com-  
plaint. Self-respecting women them-  
selves ought to call a halt on this dam-  
aging false chivalry.

The success of the Ibers thus far in  
the campaign in South Africa further  
impresses one that it is well in times  
of peace to prepare for war and not  
make any fuss about it.

## Not a Candidate.

IN THE OPINION of Hon. Elihu  
Root, as expressed in a letter to  
National Committeeman Henry  
C. Payne, of Wisconsin, it is far  
more important to the country, the ad-  
ministration and the Republican party  
that he should attend to the business  
of the war department, with which he  
is now acquainted, than that he should  
seek the office of vice president; there-  
fore he is not and will not be a candi-  
date for the latter position. Mr. Root  
does not write in this manner under the  
prompting of personal conceit nor in  
the delusion that he is the only man  
fit to be secretary of war; but he ap-  
preciates the disadvantages of swapp-  
ing horses in the middle of a stream  
and his point is well taken.

The country has reason to be very  
glad of this decision, which assures the  
continuance for at least five more  
years of the virile and progressive  
management of the war department so  
happily begun by Mr. Root. In those  
five years some very important prob-  
lems will arise in that department for  
solution. If we assume that in Cuba  
and Porto Rico the direction of insular  
affairs has at last been placed in fit  
hands there is yet to come, in both  
islands, the transition from the purely  
military to the stable civil basis, which  
will be a period full of anxiety and one  
calling for a steady hand at the pilot  
wheel. More difficult by far, the or-  
ganization of an administrative system  
for the Philippines will soon require at-  
tention, and here there will be need of  
the most successful statesmanship. In-  
cidentally but not by any means unim-  
portant, the question of army reorganiza-  
tion is impending; and the very pro-  
nounced approval which Secretary  
Root's ideas upon this subject have  
elicited from representative army men  
and civilians shows that he is peculiarly  
the man to be at the head of things  
while the reorganization goes on.

There will be little difficulty in se-  
curing a suitable candidate for vice  
president. The woods are full of men  
able to lend dignity and grace to that  
largely honorary place. But good sec-  
retaries of war are rare; and when one  
is found he should be prized and pre-  
served.

## A Sign of Progress.

FOR SOME REASON or reasons,  
doubtless not to his discredit,  
General Ludlow, the military  
governor of Havana city and  
province, incurred the displeasure of a  
number of Havana newspapers, in-  
cluding the ablest and most intelligent  
of all, La Lucha. The consequence  
was that a number of these papers fell  
to printing violent criticisms of him and  
thence passed into the yellowish habit  
of printing alleged news about him  
which was not so. After one broadside  
of particularly exasperating falsifica-  
tion, General Ludlow, acting on the  
strength of his military power, swooped  
down upon the offending editors, in-  
cluding the editor of La Lucha, and in-  
flicted summary fines.

Out of this incident, which a year  
ago would have excited no comment  
whatever, a considerable agitation has  
developed. Says the Havana corre-  
spondent of the Sun: "It is generally  
understood that the military governor of  
Havana should have turned the case

over to the courts. Instead he took  
advantage of the Spanish law, ap-  
plicable to Cuba, permitting adminis-  
trative officers to impose fines summa-  
rily. This rouses the opposition of  
Cubans to things military, and brings  
out again the argument that the mili-  
tary department is an expensive, use-  
less and entangling institution, which  
retards the city's best development and  
hinders the growth of Cuban belief in  
the determination of the United States  
to replace the military with a civil  
government in the hands of the  
Cubans. It is urged by many Ameri-  
cans as well as Cubans that such con-  
duct on the part of General Ludlow  
undoes the work of Governor-General  
Wood, so noticeable since his arrival,  
toward assuring the people here that  
they will have the fullest opportunity  
to govern themselves. General Wood's  
open declaration that the military gov-  
ernment of the island is solely super-  
visory, is recalled as not being in har-  
mony with an act three weeks after his  
coming which ignores the penal code  
regulating offences by the press. It is  
argued that had General Ludlow re-  
ferred the matter to the fiscal, and the  
latter did not do his duty, then it would  
have been time for the military to in-  
tervene."

We do not call attention to this mat-  
ter for the purpose of arguing upon its  
merits. General Ludlow is a man from  
whom the American public will not  
withdraw its confidence on light  
grounds. Very possibly he acted  
hastily, as military men, when  
angered, are prone to do; or, perhaps,  
he may have had abundant warrant.  
This phase of the affair can be settled  
in Havana. There is a larger signifi-  
cance to the incident, however, in its  
indication of the development among  
the Cubans of a wholesome ambition  
for civil rule, including a shrewd draw-  
ing of the right line between courts  
civil and courts martial. Their stand-  
ards of journalism are none of the best,  
and there is little certainty that a  
Cuban defendant would ever be con-  
victed before a Cuban magistrate upon  
American complaint, however over-  
whelming the proof of his guilt. Never-  
theless the motive desire to give the  
civil court at least a chance to show  
what it can do is worthy of American  
respect; and we have no doubt that  
Leonard Wood will adjust this whole  
episode satisfactorily.

It is well that the critics of Mr.  
Gage had their laugh first.

## In Old Kentucky.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT is  
quicker to subside than al-  
most any other kind of ex-  
citement; and predictions as  
to what is likely to occur in a political  
way are never safe unless carefully  
qualified. But if dependence may be  
placed in the correspondence of con-  
servative newspapers a situation is de-  
veloping in Kentucky which seems to  
forebode the shedding of blood.

All persons remember the acrimony  
of the recent gubernatorial campaign  
in that commonwealth, which result-  
ed, upon the count of Democratic can-  
didate Goebel's own commission, in  
the election of Judge Taylor, the Re-  
publican nominee. The election and  
count were held under the operation  
of the Goebel law, a measure framed  
expressly to give to the dominant par-  
ty absolute control both of the casting  
and counting of the ballots and of the  
adjudication of contests; and when  
Republican victory was conceded, Can-  
didate Goebel said that he would ac-  
cept the result and let the matter drop.

Suddenly he caused it to appear that  
he had changed his mind. When it  
was discovered that the legislature  
was Democratic on joint ballot and  
that enough anti-Goebel Democrats  
members might be induced to vote with  
their party to give the Goebel element  
a controlling voice, notice of contest  
was filed and Goebel set to work to  
oust the already seated Republican  
executive. He pretended that this  
change of plan was adopted in deference  
to the Democratic state central com-  
mittee, which shortly before had  
passed a resolution demanding that  
the election returns be canvassed by  
the legislature; but the state central  
committee is Goebel and Goebel, for all  
practical purposes, is the state central  
committee. The whole arrangement,  
in other words, was merely an exhibi-  
tion of Mr. Goebel's foxiness.

The custom in Kentucky as in most  
states is to have the lieutenant gov-  
ernor, who is ex-officio the presiding  
officer of the senate, preside over joint  
sessions of the legislature whenever  
joint sessions are necessary. The hear-  
ing of the contest for the governorship  
requiring a joint session of the legisla-  
ture, Goebel, the other day, as a state  
senator and chairman of the commit-  
tee on rules, caused a rule to be passed  
empowering the speaker of the house  
(a Goebel man) to call a joint session  
of the two houses at his pleasure; pro-  
viding that a quorum of the whole  
number of senators and representatives  
shall constitute a quorum of the joint  
assembly; and arranging that a final  
verdict upon the contest may be  
reached, not by a majority of each  
house separately, but by a majority  
of the members of the two houses in  
joint session. There are 138 members  
of the two houses; 100 representatives  
and 38 senators. Under this rule 40  
representatives, without the presence  
of a single senator, might under the  
call of the speaker of the house, as-  
semble and determine the whole gub-  
ernatorial contest.

It is generally assumed in Kentucky  
that it is Goebel's intention to have his  
legislature throw out enough Republican  
votes to give him the majority and  
warrant him in demanding that Gov-  
ernor Taylor vacate. The latter, it is  
said, will refuse and if the endeavor is  
made to remove him by force he will  
use his authority to call out the mil-  
itia, or, failing that, appeal to the fed-  
eral government for troops. Another  
and a less sanguinary alternative is  
to move before the United States court  
for a writ to restrain Goebel from be-  
coming governor of Kentucky through  
usurpation. Application, it is held,  
could be based upon the fourteenth  
amendment to the constitution of the  
United States, which says that "all  
persons born or naturalized in the  
United States and subject to the juris-  
diction thereof are citizens of the

United States and the state wherein  
they reside. No state shall make or  
enforce any law which shall abridge  
the privilege or immunities of citizens;  
nor shall any state deprive any person  
of life, liberty or property without due  
process of law, nor deny to any person  
within its jurisdiction the equal pro-  
tection of the laws." On the ground  
that the word "property" as here used  
includes office and the emoluments  
thereof, and that due process of law  
means by the judiciary and not by the  
legislature, it may be argued that the  
present attempts of the Goebellites are  
unconstitutional and therefore within  
the jurisdiction of the federal bench.

It is to be hoped that the peaceful  
processes of the law will yet prevail.  
But it seems unlikely that so much  
desperation as the Goebel machine is  
exhibiting to overthrow the manifest  
will of the people can be indulged in  
for so long a period of time without  
causing a snapping of the chords which  
restrain the spirit of mob violence.  
The temper of public feeling in the  
premises may, perhaps, be judged  
from the following vote which Goebel  
governor, who, although one of the  
principal parties in interest, stands  
high among the most conservative and  
respected citizens of the common-  
wealth:

"There is not a vestige of truth in  
any one of the charges upon which  
Goebel bases his contest. He was in  
absolute control of every polling place  
and election booth in the state. At  
every point I was helpless as a new-  
born babe. Goebel controlled not only  
the vote-casting and vote-counting at  
the polls, but his men made up every  
revisory tribunal from the polls to the  
state canvassing board, inclusive. Of  
course Goebel's election officers did not  
count a single vote for me that I was  
not entitled to; equally of course they  
counted every vote which Goebel was  
entitled to. It also is true that there  
was not a booth in the state where a  
some valid ballot for me was not sac-  
rificed. I was elected by not a vote less  
than 50,000 plurality. It was a tidal  
wave that overwhelmed them. They  
felt certain they had me counted out,  
but when Goebel's own election offi-  
cers certified the returns to the county  
boards it was found that my majority  
was 2,382. Goebel went before the  
county boards and tried to get them  
to wipe out my majority. Some did  
his bidding; others refused, and the  
vote came on to Frankfort. But Go-  
ebel did not abandon the fight. He ap-  
pealed to the state canvassing board,  
made up also of Democrats of his own  
selection, and asked them to go behind  
his own returns. They declined, and  
now Goebel is before this legislative  
tribunal, of which body he himself is a  
member, demanding that the will of  
the people be overturned. It seems to  
me that any sensible man, with the  
undisputed and indisputable facts I  
have mentioned in his mind, must see  
and know that a black crime is threat-  
ened against popular sovereignty in  
Kentucky."

It would indeed be a sad awakening  
if the parties who are taking inven-  
tory of Democratic stock in Philadel-  
phia should find that the falling off  
of the Democratic vote had been ab-  
sorbed by the Wanamaker party.

In these days of scare-head war  
news columns must feel a little chag-  
rined that her revolution has not at-  
tracted as much attention in the pa-  
pers as a Kentucky lynching party.

The goose-bone prophet seems to be  
meeting with better success this season  
than the Mormon prophet.

Mr. Bryan now explains that he is  
an expansionist theoretically but not  
practically.

Dr. Leyds' heliograph also seems to  
be under a cloud.

## TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus,  
The Tribune Astrologer.  
Astrological cast: 3:45 a. m., for Saturday,  
Jan. 13, 1900.

A child born on this day will notice  
that some men are victims of late while  
others have remained in the hands of  
their friends too long.

Money that is made too easily has the  
habit of disappearing with unexpected  
rapidity.

Wyoming avenue will soon no longer be  
an avenue in name only.

The first straw never broke the camel's  
back.

An honest councilman is the noblest  
work of a ward.

No politician can consider himself really  
prominent until he has been inter-  
viewed.

A full pocketbook and a level head  
generally remain in the same vicinity.

It is well enough for charity to begin  
at home, but reforms should be prac-  
ticed on the other fellow.

TO STORE THE SUN'S HEAT.  
W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

Dr. William Calver, a scientist of  
Washington, claims to have solved a  
problem that has been puzzling the wise  
men of the earth for 3,000 years, and says  
that he has devised a method to utilize  
the heat of the sun as a substitute for  
fuel and power. His discovery is based  
upon the simple principle of reflecting  
glass, and by an arrangement of mirrors  
he can gather to a focus of a few inches  
all the rays of the sun that fall upon  
an acre of ground. He can melt iron  
and steel as if they were ice, and obtain  
a heat of several thousand degrees Fahr-  
enheit. He also has devised a method  
by which the natural heat of the sun,  
gathered in that way, may be stored in  
reservoirs and applied both to stationary  
and locomotive engines. Dr. Calver has  
a laboratory on the outskirts of the city  
and has a number of inventions to his  
credit in the patent office.

## COMMANDS LOFTY APPRECIATION.

From the Wilkes-Barre Leader.  
The Scranton Tribune's Year Book for  
1899 is at hand and commands itself to  
the lofty appreciation of all. Its outside  
covers are distinguishable for their rare  
and artful work. In its statistical ar-  
rangement it is thorough and complete,  
giving the usual amount of intelligent  
and valuable references.

## UTILIZING WASTE.

From the Chicago Record.  
From the annual statement of Swift &  
Co. it appears that the by-product of  
the industry pays the dividends on the  
stock. The exact figures to prove this  
assertion are not furnished, but it is

vouched for by an authorized spokesman  
of the company and the report of manu-  
factured products furnishes collateral  
proof. From the parts of the animal  
which formerly went to waste there were  
manufactured last year nearly 4,000,000  
pounds of meat, nearly 35,000,000  
pounds of land fertilizer, 2,250,000 pounds  
of glue, nearly 12,000,000 pounds of fats  
suitable for artificial butter and over  
31,000,000 pounds of crude fats.

## FED ON FALSE HOPES.

Washington Letter in Chicago Record.  
The authorities at the war department  
are convinced that the insurgent out-  
break in the districts south of Negros  
was due to the circulation among the  
natives of printed matter from the junta  
at Hong Kong, representing that public  
opinion in the United States is opposed  
to the continuation of the war; that  
congress will recall the troops and de-  
clare the independence of the island, and  
that the departure from Manila of volun-  
teers whose enlistments have expired is  
but the beginning of the withdrawal of  
all the troops. The war department has  
received much information on this sub-  
ject lately. The junta at Hong Kong has  
been reprinting and circulating docu-  
ments that have been issued by the Anti-  
Imperialist league in Boston, the  
speeches of Senator Mason and others  
and several editorials from Democratic  
newspapers in this country criticizing the  
policy of the president, and the officers in  
the Philippines have suggested that  
something should be done to prevent the  
circulation of that kind of literature. The  
government, however, is powerless, and  
it cannot suppress Mr. Atkinson's society  
nor prohibit Mr. Mason's speeches, and  
it does not wish to call upon Great Brit-  
ain to expel the junta from Hong Kong,  
although it will do so if the insurrection  
lasts much longer.

## HUMAN NATURE STUDIES.

An Author's Rebuttal.  
A Chicago man who has written a book  
was telling about it the other day to a  
friend who had once done him a service,  
says the Times-Herald.

"By the way," said the author, "I  
would be delighted to give you a copy  
of my work, if you care for it."

"I should be more than pleased to have it,"  
was the reply, "especially if you will  
write your name in it."

"All right," there's a book store just  
around the corner. If you will accom-  
pany me we will go there and get it. I  
don't happen to have a copy in my of-  
fice just now."

After they had stopped to glance at  
some of the new things in the book store  
the author handed a clerk, and pushing  
his chest out very far, asked for the  
novel that he had written.

"Yes, sir," the clerk said. "We have it  
around here somewhere. I believe, but  
you are the first one who has ever asked  
for a copy, and it may take me some time  
to find it. Wouldn't something else do  
just as well? We have a great many  
better books at the same price."

## Not Absolutely Ignorant.

It is commonly understood that one of  
the newspapers of New York city has a  
rule to employ none but college gradu-  
ates on its staff. It may or it may not  
be true. Nevertheless, a young man of  
good address, bringing with him ex-  
cellent recommendations and equipped for  
journalistic work by several years' ex-  
perience, called one day at the editorial  
office of that paper.

He made so good an impression that  
the managing editor was about to assign  
him a place on the staff, when, as if re-  
membering something he had overlooked  
in examining the applicant, he suddenly  
asked:

"By the way, of what college or uni-  
versity are you a graduate?"

"I am not a graduate of any," replied  
the young man, "but I know better than  
to write 'paid for' for 'degrees' 'degrees' for  
'pledged' and 'he was given a chance' for  
'a chance was given him.' I never use  
the phrase 'in our midst.' I understand  
the correct use of 'who' and 'whom' and  
of 'shall' and 'will.' I prefer 'office' to  
'official,' 'dwelling' to 'residence.' I avoid  
'as to whether,' 'abhor' 'reportorial,' never  
speak of 'the public' and 'the people' as  
long enough to tie in a double  
bowknot."

He got the position.—The Fourth Es-  
tate.

## An Economical Duke.

The Duke of Cambridge is not famous  
for his liberality. They say that he is  
not in the habit of spending two-pence  
where a penny will do. One wet day  
long ago he hailed a cab in Pall Mall  
and bade the driver drive to Victoria station.  
Arrived in due course at that terminus,  
he handed the driver a shilling, a shilling.  
The cabbie looked at the shilling and  
then looked down at the duke.

"Ere, wat's this?" shouted the cabbie.  
"Can't yer make it another tanner?"

"Certainly not," replied the duke, "and  
what is more, you came the wrong way.  
What made you go right round Hyde  
Park corner and Grosvenor place?"

"The cabbie said he had no chance, but  
boldly replied: "'Cos St. James' Park  
is closed, sir.'"

"Closed?" queried the duke. "St. James'  
Park closed? Why, how's that?"

"Oh," bawled the cabbie, sarcastically,  
whipping up his horse, "they say as 'ew  
the Duke of Cambridge lost a three-penny  
bit account 'cross the park last night,  
and the park's closed by 'is order till  
they find it."—Washington Post.

## Too Shrewd for Him.

An old white-haired stood before the  
court as a witness. The lawyer for the  
defendant tried to confuse him.

"You are Frederick Miller?"

"Yes."

"Are you the Frederick Miller who was  
sentenced under mitigating circumstances  
for robbery?"

"No, I am not that Miller."

"Are you perhaps the Miller who was  
sentenced to two years' imprisonment  
for theft?"

"No, I am not that Miller either."

"Where you ever in prison?"

"Yes—twice."

"How long the first time?"

"A whole afternoon."

"An afternoon? And the second time?"

"You must make truthful statements, for  
you are sworn. If you were in prison for  
so short a time, what did you do?"

"I only whitewashed a cell ready for a  
lawyer who had cheated his client."

The lawyer did not ask any more ques-  
tions on that subject.—Buffalo News.

## How It Should Have Been.

A certain lawyer had his portrait paint-  
ed in his favorite attitude, standing with  
one hand in his pocket. His friends and  
clients all went to see it, and everybody  
said: "Oh, how like! It's the very pic-  
ture of him."

An old farmer dissented. "Takin' like,  
no 'tain't," said he, dryly, looking out  
of the corner of his eye.

"Takin' like," exclaimed everybody;  
"just show us wherein 'tain't like."

"Takin' like, no 'tain't," responded the  
old farmer; "don't you see how got his  
hand in his pocket? 'Twould he as like  
as 'gin if he had it in somebody else's  
pocket."—Anon.

## Mercereau

## &amp; Connell,

Jewellers,  
Silversmiths.

No. 130 Wyoming Avenue.

Our Thirty-fourth Year.

## A Grand Display

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

Fine Diamonds,

Rich Jewelry,

Stone Rings.

Watches of the reliable sort from \$2.50  
to \$150.00. Sterling Silver Wares, Sterling  
Silver Novelties, Clocks, Etc. Our prices are  
at the bottom. Our guarantee is perfect.

OFFICE  
FURNITURE

Roll Top Desks,  
Flat Top Desks,  
Standing Desks,  
Typewriter Desks,  
And Office Chairs

A Large Stock to Select  
from.

Hill & Connell  
121 N. Washington Ave.

ALWAYS BE



ON TOP LARGEST RUBBER AND  
LEATHER SHOE HOUSE.

Lewis, Reilly & Davis,  
114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

The Hunt &  
Connell Co.

Heating, Plumbing,

Gas Fitting, Electric

Light Wiring, Gas

an Electric Fixtures,

Builders Hardware.

West Lackawanna Ave.,

SCRANTON, PA.

434 Lackawanna Avenue

## FINLEY'S

## Embroideries

On Friday morn-  
ing our new spring  
line of

## Fine

## Embroideries

will be open for your  
inspection—and we  
feel assured they will  
fully meet your ex-  
pectations, as a finer  
or more comprehen-  
sive line has never  
graced our tables. Do  
not fail to be present  
at the opening.

Remember our un-  
loading sale of La-  
dies' and Misses Mus-  
lin Underwear closes  
on Saturday.

510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Excelsior  
Diaries

A complete line for 1900,  
for office and pocket use,  
numerous styles of Cal-  
endars, Pads and Stands  
to select from.

## Blank Books

and the largest and most  
complete line of office  
supplies in Northeastern  
Pennsylvania.

## Reynolds Bros

Stationers and Engravers,  
Hotel Jermyn Building,  
Scranton, Pa.



An elderly lady living at Fordham Heights, a part of New York City, and who  
was known to be a warm advocate of Ripans' Tablets for any case of liver trouble or  
indigestion, said to a reporter who visited her for the purpose of learning the particu-  
lars of her case: "I had always employed a physician and did so on the last occasion  
I had for one, but at that time obtained no beneficial results. I had never had any  
faith in patent medicines, but having seen Ripans' Tablets recommended very highly  
in the New York Herald, I concluded to give them a trial, and I found they